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Korean Affairs Report

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31 March 1986

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POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

THIRD ANNUAL SHOOTING MEET--Tokyo, March 8 (YONHAP)--The Japanese Defense Agency has turned down a proposal by the Japanese Shooting Association to allow Japanese national shooters who belong to the Self-Defense Forces to compete in the Third International Shooting Meet, to be held next October in Pyongyang, an agency official said Saturday. According to the official, the agency has decided not to send members of the Self-Defense Forces to the North Korean shooting competition because Japanese shooters are scheduled to take part in the 10th ASIAD, which will be held in Seoul September 20 to October 5. The Japanese Shooting Association earlier suggested that the agency send Japanese national shooters who belong to the Self-Defense Forces to the Pyongyang competition at the request of the North Korean side. The official said that the agency made the decision on the grounds that a visit by Japanese officials to North Korea might touch off a diplomatic issue between Seoul and Tokyo because Tokyo has no diplomatic ties with Pyongyang. Another reason behind the ministry's decision was the fact that the meet is not internationally sanctioned, according to the official. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0303 GMT 8 Mar 86 SK] /12858

PEREZ DE CUELLAR REMARKS--Tokyo, March 11 (YONHAP)--Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, referring to the simultaneous entry into the UN of both South and North Korea, said Tuesday (Korean time) that it is necessary for South Korea to make diplomatic efforts actively to rouse international opinion, Japan's SANKEI SHIMBUN reported Tuesday. He made the remark while meeting with Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of Japan's Komeito Party at the UN headquarters. The remark suggested Cuellar's support of South Korean policy, which pushes ahead with the simultaneous entry of both Koreas into the world body, according to the Japanese newspaper. Noting that North Korea is against the simultaneous entry in the UN, the newspaper said that Cuellar's comment will create a little stir on the developments on the Korean peninsula. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1030 GMT 11 Mar 86 SK] /12858

KOREAN WAR REMAINS REQUESTED--Tokyo, March 9 (YONHAP)--The United States recently asked North Korea to recover and return the remains of U.S. servicemen killed during the Korean War (1950-53) and to account for those missing in action. A Japanese vernacular daily, THE YOMIURI SHIMBUN, reported Sunday that the U.S. request was conveyed to North Korea at the end of last year during a military armistice commission meeting in the

truce village of Panmunjom. Quoting diplomatic sources, the paper said that the U.S. request was initiated by a group of Korean War veterans who had asked U.S. Defense Minister Caspar Weinberger to open negotiations over the issue. North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam expressed his willingness to comply with the U.S. request last October, when he visited New York to attend a UN General Assembly session. While in New York, Kim met with a group of U.S. veterans. Washington and Pyongyang do not have diplomatic relations. THE YOMIURI said that the United States raised the issue of returning the remains of killed servicemen at the Korean military armistice session after holding consultations with South Korea. [Text]
[Seoul YONHAP in English 0225 GMT 10 Mar 86 SK] /12858

CSO: 4100/102

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SEOUL PAPERS FRONTPAGE KALB, WOLFOWITZ REMARKS ON SOUTH KOREA

SK071250 [Editorial Report] Seoul's six vernacular papers on 6 and 7 March frontpage reports from their Washington correspondents on the statements made on 5 March by State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb and by Paul Wolfowitz, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs. The reports focus on the remarks by Kalb and Wolfowitz on developments in South Korea, moves toward democratization, and their comments that there is no similarity between the situations in the Philippines and in South Korea.

TONG-A ILBO on 6 March frontpages a report by its Washington correspondent, Chong Chong-mun, headlined: "The United States Continues To Encourage ROK Democratization: State Department Spokesman: 'The Country Obviously is Different From the Philippines.'" The report cites the remarks made by Kalb at the 5 March regular noon state department press briefing as follows: "The Philippines and Korea obviously are two different countries. In Korea, President Chon Tu-hwan has promised to step down at the end of his term less than 2 years from now. The economy is booming. The military is properly fulfilling its mission of countering an external threat."

The report states that Kalb, in responding to a request to comment on the Korean situation following talks between President Chon and opposition party leaders, stated that there was no change in previous comments that "the talks were welcomed."

The same report also cites remarks made by Wolfowitz at the Washington Foreign Press Center on 5 March. It quotes him as stating that "the political situation in Korea is the most important area, and the most difficult one." "I think that the long-term security of Korea, in which the United States has such a huge stake, will be advanced enormously if long-term political stability can be assured." "We've seen some hiccups in the last month, but I think the meeting between President Chon and opposition party leader Yi Min-u just a few days ago suggests that even those problems, the solutions of which are not easy, can be surmounted in a spirit of moderation and compromise."

It continues that Wolfowitz said that compromises have to be worked out by the Koreans, but such moderation and compromises "are very important to the United States." The report concludes with his observation that "there

are many problems to be solved, and the solutions to such problems are not always easy."

CHUNGANG ILBO on 6 March frontpages its Washington correspondent's report under the headline "Korea Is Different From the Philippines: Our Military Fulfills its Mission of Countering an External Invasion." It reports the remarks by Kalb similar to TONG-A ILBO, but in reporting Wolfowitz' remarks, it cites him as stating that Korean political issues are very important to the United States, but "the issue cannot be and should not be guided [chudo] by the United States." He is also quoted: "long-term security for Korea can be improved when long-term political stability is assured."

KYONGHYANG SINMUN on 6 March frontpages the report by its Washington correspondent under large headlines: "U.S. State Department Officially States That South Korean Situation Is Entirely Different From That in the Philippines. Assistant Secretary of State Wolfowitz: 'Political Development and Hopeful Progress.' A Spirit of Reconciliation and Compromise Is Expected."

CHOSON ILBO on 7 March frontpages a report by its Washington correspondent Pyon Yong-sik, and on page 11 also carries a 1,500-word article by Pyon. The article comments on the U.S. Government stand on the South Korean situation and press reaction to the South Korean political situation in connection with Philippines events. It concludes: "In other words, the U.S. Government has expressed its stand to the effect that the South Korean situation is basically different from the Philippines situation, but that in order to continuously develop its security system and the economy, however, South Korea should continuously push ahead with democratization."

HANGUK ILBO on 7 March on page 1 reports the Kalb and Wolfowitz remarks, and an 800-word article by Washington correspondent Kim Pyong-mu covering the gist of Wolfowitz's remarks on ROK affairs.

SEOUL SINMUN on 7 March frontpages a 150-word article by Washington correspondent Yi Chong-yon on the two officials' remarks. On page 4 the paper also carries a 1,500-word article by correspondent Yi on the background to the Kalb and Wolfowitz remarks under the headline: "A Warning Against a Selfish Interpretation: Background to High-Ranking U.S. Officials' Remarks That 'South Korea Is Different From the Philippines.'" The article asserts that the remarks were intended to "drive a wedge" in distorted reporting concerning South Korea's situation by "so-called progressive journalists in the United States." It also states that the officials' remarks can be taken as a "warning" against the wrong conceptions by "some personages" in Korea.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY NOTES MEETING BETWEEN YI CHAE-HYONG, O'NEILL

SK100035 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 7 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by correspondent Chong Chong-mun from Washington, from the "Tidbits" column]

[Text] On 6 March, National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong, who underwent an operation for a blood vessel on his right thigh at Walter Reed Hospital, paid a call on Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, and Robert Dole, majority leader of the Senate, and exchanged views on the domestic affairs of Korea.

Pong Tu-wan, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, who accompanied the speaker, said that Speaker Yi told Speaker O'Neill: "Even though there are some leading U.S. congressmen who identify the situation of Korea with that of the Philippines and discuss the problem of human rights in Korea, we will accomplish political development through a peaceful transfer of power."

In reply to this, Speaker O'Neill said: "There are many, among U.S. congressmen, who are interested in the political development of Korea, and a good development of parliamentary democracy is also desirable." Floor leader Dole explained to the speaker that "when there was a debate over Korean-U.S. trade relations, I played the role of a bridge in helping fellow congressmen understand the specific situation of Korea."

On 5 March, Speaker Yi had a lunch with Senator Laxalt who is close to President Reagan, and met Robert Michel, floor leader of the Republican party of the U.S. House of Representatives. The speaker is scheduled to return to the country on 13 March.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP CHAIRMAN ON STATUS OF PRESIDENT ELECTED IN 1988

SK280440 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 27 Feb 86p 1

[Text] DJP Chairman No Tae-u, commenting on the period from the change of power in 1988, through which the constitution is to be revised in 1989, to the time a new president is elected in accordance with the revised constitution, today stated that concerning the president who will be elected in the peaceful change of power in 1988, the term transitional government is not applicable, because the president will be elected in accordance with the existing constitutional procedures. He explained that the president to be elected in 1988 will be president in name and reality, who will open a new epoch and chapter in the history of constitutional government, and thus he cannot be a transitional one.

Chairman No made these remarks today in explaining the content of the Chongwadae luncheon for the representatives of the three major political parties to DJP officials, chairmen of the provincial and municipal party committees, and the chairmen of the National Assembly Standing Committees. He said: In the history of our constitutional government, the Ho Chong cabinet established in the wake of the 19 April incident was the only one which was officially called as a transitional government. This was because the Ho Chong cabinet made it clear at that time that it would not participate in the next election.

Meanwhile, DJP Floor Leader Yi Se-ki, on the question of holding an extraordinary National Assembly session, said that it is DJP policy to hold a extraordinary session for 2 weeks from mid-March. He said that specific matters will be discussed with the opposition party, and the question of a special constitutional committee will be handled during the March extraordinary session.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EDITORIAL LAUDS DJP'S COMMITMENT ON POWER TRANSFER

SK090718 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: DJP's Pledge"]

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party at its Central Committee meeting yesterday reconfirmed its commitment, both through resolution and institutional backup, to realize a peaceful power transfer in 1988. It also reaffirmed its readiness to change the Constitution in 1989, as previously expressed by President Chon Tu-hwan at talks with political leaders last February 24.

The ruling party, for its part, has done all it can in committing itself to the upcoming peaceful transfer of power, the lack of which is to blame for the nation's political tragedies of the past. Such a transfer, when realized, will surely mark a turning point in the nation's constitutional history. Given the tremendous adverse effects that resulted from the failure to undertake a peaceful power transfer in the past, no reasons--however plausible they might sound--can justify any schemes to foil the scheduled transfer.

It is logical to seek a constitutional amendment, corresponding to popular aspirations, only after realizing the peaceful transfer, the importance of which is second to none among the nation's political requirements. The DJP's offer to seek to change the basic law in 1989 is, therefore, quite reasonable.

To make the overture more practical, the ruling party, at yesterday's event, geared its machine to translating the pledge into reality. It made a clear vow to have its presidential candidate for 1988 commit himself to the proposed constitutional revision. To this end, the party adopted concrete regulations for selecting that nominee through a truly competitive process.

The DJP's action came following the opposition New Korea Democratic Party's moves to push for the signature campaign to amend the Constitution despite the Chongwadae talks last February. The campaign promoters adamantly insist that constitutional change must be made late this year for a presidential election next year. They base their assertion on their alleged suspicion of the true intentions behind the ruling camp's promises.

The nation is to test the validity of the existing Constitution in less than two years, after all, by the peaceful transfer of the reins of power as stipulated in the basic law. The ruling camp, as it did yesterday, has availed itself of all possible means to reconfirm its commitment to honor that constitutional clause. What more can be done? The nation cannot now afford to waste its energies on polemics, the validity of which is extremely doubtful in view of the formidable challenges facing the nation.

The silent majority of the people are anxious to see their country assured of continued viability, which, they fear, might be hampered by any social instability caused by unnecessary polemics. Much is expected of the DJP in fulfilling its political role to ensure the promotion of the nation's well-being. Now more than ever, the DJP is required to adopt a resolute yet mature attitude on the basis of due historic insight.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY LEADERS TO DELIVER KEYNOTE SPEECHES 24 MARCH

SK140135 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly will hear keynote addresses of the leaders of the three major political parties on March 24, according to a schedule agreed upon yesterday.

A heated debate is expected on the question of constitutional amendment, as parties have set different timetables for the crucial political issue.

The Assembly will also handle President Chon's motion for the appointment of the new chief justice during the forthcoming special session scheduled for March 21 through April 9. Incumbent Chief Justice Yu Tae-hung is to retire April 16, when his five-year tenure expires. The Constitution provides that the President shall name the chief justice, with the approval of the Assembly.

The Assembly will also elect three of the total nine members of the Central Election Management Committee, who are elected by the Assembly, according to the Constitution, during the extra full sitting.

The date for the House action on the President's motion and the election of the three CEMC members is yet to be decided.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party suggested March 22 as the date for the handling of the motion and the election, while the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party proposed April 9.

Senior deputy floor leaders of the three major parties huddled yesterday to finalize the operational schedule for the year's first full House session.

According to a timetable agreed upon between them, Prime Minister No Sin-yong will deliver a speech on this year's government policy programs on March 22, following the opening ceremony on March 21.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTIES URGED TO IMPLEMENT LOCAL AUTONOMY

SK080114 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Mar 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Steps for Local Autonomy"]

[Text] It was toward the end of 1984 that the government and opposition political camps reached an agreement on the gradual enforcement of the long-sought local autonomy system, beginning in 1987.

If the accord reached during the 11th National Assembly is to be implemented on the manifested political schedule as such, politicians, regardless of their partisan affiliations, should have shown something tangible in their preparatory steps toward the realization of the self-governing system for local communities by this time.

Regrettably, however, few signs of progress in the political undertakings are discernible in the eyes of the people, with only less than ten months left till the target year of 1987.

True, a research committee on local autonomy was set up in the government, under the direct jurisdiction of the prime minister, about a year ago, as part of the bipartisan accord. But, there have been only scant reports about its activity.

If the local autonomy is to be put into practice as scheduled, the National Assembly is required to deal with the legislative measures concerning the legal and budgetary arrangements to this effect in the forthcoming regular session that opens in September.

Under the shadow of the ongoing bipartisan confrontation over the constitutional amendment and its schedule, however, both ruling and opposition politicians have given the impression that they have all but shelved the local autonomy issue.

Probably in step with the timetable for the local autonomy, the Korean Federation of Education Association earlier this week called for a gradual realization of an education autonomy system from next year.

What was proposed by the federation concerns the popular election of most members to boards of education in cities and counties, along with the election of chiefs of the education boards by board members.

If the ruling and opposition partisan camps are ever to display their postures toward political development, aside from their argument over the constitutional revision, they are reminded of the fact that an effective implementation of local autonomy constitutes an integral part in national politics, cementing a solid basis for democratic political advancement in the days ahead.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP OPPOSES SPECIAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION

SK020200 Seoul CHOSON 1LBO in Korean 28 Feb 86 p 2

[From the "The News Behind the News" column]

[Text] Although some within the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] revealed a cautious but affirmative reaction to the idea of establishing a special committee in the National Assembly to deal with the issue of constitutional revision following the Chongwadae meeting, such an attitude seems to be shifting to the conclusion with the passage of time that a special committee is worthless.

When reporters asked for his comment on the possibility of forming a special committee in the National Assembly, NKDP President Yi Min-u reminded them of the existence of two separate special committees in the government and the National Assembly in early 198[indistinct], which were established to deal with constitutional revision, and then said: Is there not a secret scheme behind the idea of establishing an institution under the direct supervision of the president in addition to one to be established in the National Assembly? He thus appeared to oppose the idea.

Commenting on the proposal on discussing the issue of the constitutional revision in 1989, president Yi said: Did you also hear that even some DJP members showed a negative attitude to the supplementary explanation that the government is in fact a provisional one? That is right. Who would be happy to play the role of a dummy? The ruling party's proposal in itself certainly is a change, but it is not reasonable.

After a few consultations with Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam, who has been inclined to agree with the idea of forming the special committees, said: Under no circumstances should a future president be elected under the current constitution. It is equally inappropriate for the incumbent president to talk about constitution revision in 1989. By stating that "it is preposterous to call for the establishment of a special committee in the National Assembly on the basis of such logic," he reversed his former attitude.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP LEADERS ON DISCORD OVER TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT

SKO30343 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 28 Feb 86 p 2

[Article from the "Tidbits" column]

[Text] Referring to the disclosure of different views to some degree within the ruling block after talks at Chongwadae over the issue of a transitional government in 1988, the leading faction of the New Korea Democratic Party unanimously, scathingly said on 28 February: The underhanded scheme of the proposal for constitutional revision in 1989 was automatically disclosed because the government and the ruling party have failed to keep pace with each other in this regard.

Party President Yi Min-u said: With the advancing of the proposal for constitutional revision in 1989 as the momentum, the government and the ruling party have begun to reveal their hidden intention of continuing in power after 1988. If the National Assembly opens, they will have many ways of investigating this issue at their disposal, including the excessive loyalty of the prosecutor's office and the police, as well as of the Seoul Metropolitan Education Committee recently shown in connection with seeking out these students involved in the student movements who have been given protection.

Party Vice Presidents Yang Sun-chik and Yi Ki-taek said: The DJP has always been excluded from playing a leading role in politics. It has disgraced itself because it has erroneously guessed the government's underhanded scheme as a result of its constant taking the back seat.

Party floor leader Kim Tong-yong said: The question of whether or not the government in 1988 will be a transitional one is worthless to discuss and basically has nothing to do with our party because this question runs counter to our party's stand for establishing a government through a direct election. The political situation has not been normalized because the government and the ruling party have developed such a preposterous idea without trying to grasp public sentiment from the incident in which parents of students and guests, as well as graduates walked out of the graduation ceremony at Seoul University when the minister of education and the university president made congratulatory speeches.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP REPLACES LOCAL CHAPTER HEADS WITH INCUMBENT LAWMAKERS

SK110106 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday appointed 21 incumbent assemblymen as local chapter chairmen, replacing NDP heads who were defeated by them in the February 12 elections last year.

Rallies to change the heads will be held by April, party spokesman Hong Sa-tok said. The new chairmen are those who defected from the Democratic Korea Party and the Korea National Party to the NDP which became the main opposition party in the election.

The NDP plans to replace six more chairmen of "contested" chapters soon, it was decided at a meeting of the Executive Council, the supreme decision-making body, yesterday. Of the replaced chapter heads, 12 have filed objections to the Seoul District Civil Court against the party move.

In the council conference, the NDP also decided to send a congratulatory message to Corazon Aquino via the Philippine Embassy in Seoul. Spokesman Hong said that the message will be sent in the name of party president Yi Min-u.

The meeting of the Executive Council which is usually held on every Tuesday was convened yesterday because the NDP will have a rally to form the Seoul branch of the Center of the Promotion of Democracy at 10 am this morning.

The Pusan branch will be organized on March 23, the Kwangju branch on March 30 and the Taegu office on April 6, the meeting decided.

The rallies to form the local offices of the center through which signatures for constitutional amendment will be gathered are to be held on Sundays in consideration of lawmakers' activities in an extra House session to be held between March 21 and April 9.

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CSO: 4100/103

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON NKDP DEMONSTRATIONS

'Walking Demonstration'

SK120047 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] New Korea Democratic Party members and a number of onlooking citizens walked to the NDP office, after a party rally at Hungsadan Hall, making a human tide which paralyzed traffic.

As the crowd was growing out of their control, Yi Min-u and Kim Yong-sam stopped to appeal to them to come onto sidewalks and "keep order, not to be found fault with by government authorities." They also gestured to the following crowd, numbering about 5,000 not to shout anti-government slogans. But the crowd chanted continuously, "Down with dictatorship!"

However, the police did not intervene in the "walking demonstration" to the NDP headquarters. After about a 30-minute walking, Yi Min-u urged the crowd to voluntarily disperse in front of the NDP building. By 12:30, they were all gone.

From an hour before the rally to inaugurate the Seoul Office of the Center for the Promotion of Constitutional Revision, at 10 am yesterday, the Hungsadan building bustled with NDP members and "fighters for democracy."

The police, except for some plainclothesmen, were not seen near the rally site. They were positioned "out of sight," about 600 to 700 meters away.

The hall for the rally was too small for about 2,000 NDP members. Many of them had to stay outside the building, turning their ears to two loud-speakers. Applause and cheers interrupted NDP president Yi Min-u's speech and others. Kim Yong-sam also took the floor to deliver an address.

Street Demonstration

SK120054 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party accused the New Korea Democratic Party yesterday of conducting "unlawful curb politics" such as street demonstrations by establishing offices for the signature campaign.

Vice spokesman Choe Sang-chin of the ruling DJP asserted that the opposition NKDP is trying to revive the "evil old practice" of seeking sympathy or cooperation from citizens through their illicit acts.

Choe was commenting on the opposition party's signboard-hanging ceremony for the Seoul office of the sign-in drive.

Instead of engaging in productive politics, the opposition is threatening the livelihood of the citizens by triggering social unrest under the pretext of the signboard-hanging ceremonies, the vice spokesman said.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Police Seeking Two SNU Students

SK080149 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] Police are searching for two Seoul National University seniors running as candidates for the student council president with regard to their radical election campaign posters. They are Kim Chi-yong, 22, who majors in international economics and Choe Chin-ho, 24, an oriental history major. Police said that two students tried to destroy legal order by making demands squarely violating law.

Besides the two, police also started to search two more SNU students on suspicion of controlling the stumping rally behind the scene. They are Kim Myong-kwan, 22, a senior majoring in social welfare programs, and Miss Chong Un-a, 21, another senior who heads the SNU women's student council.

The students tried to hold an "illegal" election speech rally at the campus yesterday afternoon, but their attempt was foiled by riot police. It was said the projected rally was not authorized by the school.

Kim claimed in the poster that the opposition New Korea Democratic Party "is ignoring the interest of the suppressed masses because the opposition party is greedy only for the government power."

Controversial demands Choe made included "an active conduct of signature-collection campaign for a constitutional revision."

Police officers said the students' demands are quite similar with those of North Korea. The campaign slogans also included discussion with U.S. Ambassador Richard Walker and No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

Police moved into the SNU campus around noon to frustrate the illegal rally which the students originally scheduled at the Acropolis Plaza at 1 pm. The riot police, numbering more than 1,000, were posted at strategic places in advance, including the building housing student clubs, to ban students from moving toward the plaza. Students threw stones against the police who responded with tear gas shells.

Police led away about 20 students who chanted anti-government slogans and demanded the abolition of the Constitution.

A police spokesman said school authorities were informed of the police action in advance. Police withdrew from the campus around 3:30 pm.

Meanwhile, rallies were also held at Songgyungwan University and Ewha Womans University. The rallies were attended by about 200 students at each school.

Police Enter SNU Campus

SK090722 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] Police will enter college campuses to disband unauthorized rallies designed to elect student council chairmen. The decision came on the heels of a police step taken Friday to thwart Seoul National University students from holding a stumping rally to elect the student council leader.

A police source said yesterday that rallies without the approval of school authorities are illegal, and they are feared to be a source of campus disturbance. He said police forces will move into campuses whenever there are such illegal gatherings.

On Friday, about 1,000 police troops entered the SNU campus to prevent the students from holding the rally. Subsequently, there were sporadic clashes between the police and radical students in which stones and tear gas shells were exchanged.

The police officer said the candidates running for the student council chairmanship made radical campaign pledges in an apparent attempt to egg on rally participants. If such rallies are left unchecked, he said, similar disturbances are expected at other schools. The police said it will also take similar preventive measures for the second round of the stumping session which the students have scheduled for Wednesday.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Education instructed colleges and universities across the country to prevent student activists from forming student councils based on their own regulations. The ministry also called for stern disciplinary steps against candidates for the student council president in case they issue radical political remarks which are unacceptable under the nation's security situation.

Expressing a worry that students are trying to form their own student councils at some universities, regardless of the "five guiding principles" presented by the ministry, the ministry instructed the schools to discipline students involved by strictly applying school regulations against them.

The five principles govern the qualification of candidates for student council chairmen and the operation of student councils.

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Universities and colleges should attempt to prevent politically oriented activities at the election campaigns through sufficient dialogues between professors and student candidates, the ministry said.

Police Crack Down on Student Rumors

SK110038 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] Seoul police have decided to crack down on college students involved in spreading false rumors, offering bribes and committing other irregularities over the election of student council leaders.

Yi Yong-chang, chief of the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau, instructed the police to check out students committing such activities against the law.

He indicated some candidates have circulated false rumors, made radical demands through posters or leaflets or stumping rallies in a bid to gain popularity from students. Some candidates, the police chief said, are indiscreetly quoting North Korean propaganda only to get elected to the top student council posts.

Saying that such reckless and irresponsible remarks by some candidates may damage campus stability and also cause social unrest, Yi said police will take stern punitive measures against any students violating law, he said.

Yi pointed out that overheated and corrupt phenomena are noticeable, especially at some schools where students are trying to form their own student councils in disregard of the "five guiding principles" worked out by the Ministry of Education.

Police will regulate such illegal activities in cooperation with the Education Ministry, he said. He said police are thoroughly examining the contents of various printed materials, posters and election speeches.

Four Universities Stage Rallies

SK120038 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] Students of four Seoul universities yesterday staged violent on-campus rallies, hurling stones at riot policemen who entered their campuses to thwart "unauthorized" student demonstrations.

More than 1,000 students of Seoul National University held rallies for about 20 minutes from around 12:40 pm after the police foiled a stumping rally scheduled for 11:50 am. The rally was designed to hear speeches by candidates running for the post of president of the SNU's College of Humanities.

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The students threw stones and Molotov cocktails against the police who fired tear gas shells. Police led away nine students.

Similar rallies were also staged at Yonsei University, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies and Dongguk University. About 300 to 400 students participated in each of the rallies.

Police To Stay on Campuses

SK120117 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] The Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau yesterday instructed police stations in Seoul to put police units on campuses if necessary to forestall disturbances and gather information on student activism.

At a meeting of local police chiefs Monday afternoon, the police bureau also stated that the presence of police investigators on campus is needed to apprehend wanted student leaders.

Police have been refraining from entering university campuses since early 1984, when the police withdrew from them in accordance with a governmental policy emphasizing campus autonomy.

In rare cases, the police have stormed onto campuses to disperse demonstrations. During vacations, police investigators searched student halls to apprehend student activists on a wanted list and seize articles used in protests.

This year, with classes reopened, however, the police pulled back from the stance of confronting student protesters at the main gates of campuses and advanced onto the campus of Seoul National University to block stamping rallies.

Some 1,000 students of Seoul National University staged demonstrations on campus in protest against police entry to quench students stamping for election of student council representatives yesterday afternoon.

Student Council Formed

SK130009 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] The student council of Korea University was inaugurated yesterday without much "political" ado that school authorities and police feared.

The students cancelled the planned reading of "manifesto on current situation of the nation" in compliance with the urging of the faculty members.

Prior to the start of the inauguration ceremony at about 2 pm yesterday, university authorities conveyed over the phone to police authorities their

position that it was better for the police not to interfere with the progress of the inauguration ceremony.

University authorities were learned to have made a promise that they will do all they can to prevent the ceremony going political with all kinds of anti-government slogans being heard. At the same time, they were learned to have said to police authorities that they would keep close watch lest any radical student activists from other universities and the students on the wanted list should make their way to the ceremony.

Police authorities were learned to have showed an affirmative response, it was learned.

Although police units were not seen on the campus during the ceremony, heavily armed riot policemen were on guard near the school gate against any possible contingencies.

Yonsei University also asked the police to stay away from the campus while the first joint stumping session for the election of the chairman of the student council was being held, Tuesday.

The police did not enter while the stumping session was proceeding. But some 300 policemen rushed on campus to disperse students as they "went political" demanding constitutional revision after the stumping session.

Over 2,000 Students Demonstrate

SK130008 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] A total of over 2,000 students of four universities in Seoul staged demonstrations on campuses Tuesday, demanding the revision of the Constitution and nonintervention in the formation of student councils.

Police led away two students of Seoul National University, 10 of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies and five of Dongguk University and are questioning them.

Over 1,000 SNU students held a massive demonstration on an open field on campus Tuesday. Shouting anti-government slogans, they hurled stones and Molotov cocktails at police who entered onto the campus. They were, however, dispersed in about 40 minutes by more than 1,500 riot policemen.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SEVEN-YEAR PRISON TERM DEMANDED FOR DJP INSTITUTE RAIDERS

SK130001 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] A seven-year imprisonment term was demanded by the prosecution yesterday for each of five major student defendants indicted for their involvement in the seizure of the ruling party's political institute in Seoul on November 18 last year.

The jail term is the longest so far sought for students involved in the occupation of and sit-in at the DJP facility. Only three- to five-year terms have been asked for until now by the prosecution.

The five, four student activists from Songgyungwan University and one from Korea University, are charged with attempted arson, illegal intrusion and assault.

They are among the 81 students arrested and indicted for their active roles in the attack. A total of 191 collegians from 14 universities participated in the protest.

In a hearing held at the Seoul District Criminal Court, prosecutor Kwak Yong-chol also sought prison terms ranging from three to five years for another eight student defendants.

"The defendants, who schemed a social confusion through the protest, deserve stern punishments. What's more deplorable is that they have displayed no sign of repentance over their acts," prosecutor Kwak said.

Defense attorney Cho Song-hyong contended in an advocacy that the motive for the group action of the students stemmed from their aspiration for the democratization of the nation.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

JAIL TERM DEMANDED FOR COUP FRAUD--A 10-year jail term, the harshest provided by law for swindling, was demanded by the prosecution Thursday for a retired army captain indicted for having swindled former lawmakers and leading businessmen out of more than 90 million won in a farcical coup fraud. In a hearing held at the Seoul District Criminal Court, Prosecutor Kim Song-ho also sought five-year terms for two conspirators, a retired army captain and a self-claimed political broker. Pak Chae-uk, 56, the key suspect, disguising himself as a former army general, falsely promised the victims benefits and high positions for funding a coup which he would lead with support from the U.S. He told them that he had already signed a memorandum with the U.S. for the establishment of a new regime through a coup, according to prosecution charges. Pak was accused of having lied to them that he had frequented the U.S. aboard U.S. military planes through the air base in Ulsan for consultations with then high-level U.S. officials, including Zbigniew Brzezinski. Prosecutor Kim Song-ho said, "The defendants tried to take advantage of some disaffectionate forces during the precarious period after the fall of the Yusin regime in 1979." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Mar 86 p 8 SK] /12858

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION BRANCHES SET UP--The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party will establish local branches of the Center for Promotion of Constitutional Revision this week to boost the "petition drive" of collecting signatures for the amendment of the basic law. It decided yesterday to set up the Seoul branch on Tuesday as a curtain raiser. The establishment ceremony will be held at a hall of Hungsadan, Chongno 5-ga, at 10 am, followed by a "signboard hanging rite" at the NDP headquarters. Party spokesman Hong Sa-duk revealed that about 2,000 members across the nation will attend the ceremony. On Thursday, branches in Taegu and Incheon will be set up where signatures in support for the reintroduction of a direct presidential election system will be gathered. The decision was made at a party leaders' meeting yesterday. They also decided to go ahead with rallies to replace local chapter chairmen in spite of objections by 12 heads who will be replaced. After the meeting, party sources said that further schedules to establish other local branches will be bared soon. The NDP set a goal of garnering 600,000 signatures by May and 5 million by August 15 through the local organizations. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Mar 86 p 1 SK] /12858

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STUDENT SENTENCED FOR SPYING--The Seoul District Criminal Court yesterday sentenced a seven-year jail term for a Japanese student attending Yonsei University for his participation in espionage activities for North Korea in breach of the National Security Law. Yutaka Inaba, 25, was also given a seven-year suspension of civil rights. Inaba, of Saitama Prefecture, Japan, is charged with having instigated campus protests in Seoul, distributing various publications hewing to Pyongyang lines. He is also accused of having attempted to form a underground network on the Yonsei campus to recruit students, luring them with the bait of scholarships for study in Japan. Handing down the imprisonment term, Judge Yi Chae-hun, heading a three-member panel, ruled that there were extenuated circumstances that Inaba, having been raised and educated in Japan, had not realized the security tensions facing Korea. "The defendant has displayed repentance over what he did in the course of court trials," Judge Yi said. The prosecution had demanded a 15-year jail term for Inaba in an earlier hearing. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Mar 86 p 8 SK] /12858

SNU ACTIVISTS GIVEN PRISON TERMS--Prison terms ranging from five to seven years were demanded of seven Seoul National University students who were key members of the radical student group called Sammintu and led various campus disturbances. Prosecutor Kim Chong-nam of the Seoul District Criminal Court asked for a seven-year term for Kim Yon-hyong, 22, and Chong Tae-ho, 22, both seniors of the university. Five-year imprisonment was asked for five remaining defendants, including Kim Min-sok, 21, former SNU student council chairman, and Ham Un-kyong, 21, former SNU Sammintu chairman. Both Kim and Ham were expelled from the school after they were convicted in connection with the seizure of the USIS library in Seoul last May. The two have already been given four- and five-year terms, respectively by a separate court. Prosecutor Kim said the defendants deserve severe punishment because their "Sammin ideology" was sympathetic to Communist North Korea, denying the free democratic system. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Mar 86 p 8 SK] /12858

USE OF FOREIGN INFLUENCE CONDEMNED--The minor opposition Korea National Party fiercely criticized yesterday that the ruling DJP and major opposition NDP were both making use of foreign influence in their political contest. KNP president Yi Man-sop said in a meeting of party officers, "It is deplorable that the ruling party has been bent upon publicizing remarks by an assistant secretary of the United States and some opposition leaders treated a visiting U.S. congressman like "a messiah." He was referring to the recent remarks by Paul Wolfowitz, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, that situations in Korea are different from those in the Philippines, which the ruling camp interpreted as supporting the current regime. A group of U.S. human rights activists, led by Democrat Congressman Thomas Foglietta, has been warmly welcomed by opposition leaders. "Those who try to take advantage of foreign powers for their own political interests should be condemned" Yi said, urging leaders of the ruling and opposition camps to restore "national conscience." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Mar 86 p 4 SK] /12858

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REVISION OF LABOR-RELATED LAWS URGED--Both the Democratic Justice Party and the New Korea Democratic Party pledged yesterday to attempt to promote the workers' welfare. In a statement marking the Workers' Day, the ruling DJP said, "We will continue to do our best to promote the welfare and living standards of all the workers." The majority party also said it highly praises the efforts made by the laborers amid various difficulties to contribute to the national development. The opposition NKDP, on the other hand, asserted the labor movement can only be activated through a political democratization. Vowing to work toward an improvement of the workers' welfare, the opposition party urged the government and the ruling party to revise labor-related laws. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Mar 86 p 8 SK] /12858

SIGNATURE RALLY HELD INDOORS--Police have decided that it will not take any action on a signature-collection rally scheduled by the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) today "as long as it is held indoors." A police officer said yesterday the police, however, will ban all other outdoor activities, including street demonstrations and installation of public address devices for outside audience. The opposition party plans to hold the rally at 10 am at an auditorium in Tongsung-dong to organize the Seoul chapter for the promotion of the controversial signature-collection campaign designed to press for a constitutional amendment. The police officer said Im U-sang, chief of the Tongdaemun Police Station, visited NKDP president Yi Min-u to request the rally be only held inside the auditorium without violating law. It was learned the hall is capable of accommodating only 500 persons, far short of 2,000 persons who are expected to attend the rally. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Mar 86 p 8 SK] /12858

KIM CHONG-PIL HOLDS MEETING--Kim Chong-pil, who had avoided meeting with people since his return from the United States February 25, attracted political attention Monday and Tuesday by holding a series of contacts with personages of the former ruling camp. Kim, who once headed the now disbanded Democratic Republican Party, had lunch with former KCIA director Yi Hu-rak and 49 other officials of the former DRP government in a Seoul restaurant. Kim and Yi held a lengthy conversation during their first meeting in six years, refraining from discussing political affairs. Meanwhile, the former DRP president paid a call to the office of the National Revival Society in downtown Seoul Monday. The society is a group of DRP and former government officials. During two hours of chat, Kim praised the society members' efforts to eulogize the late President Pak Chong-hui's commitment to national prosperity. "Although opinions are divided as to the character of the society, it is purely designed to recall the late president's achievements," he said. "I have been thinking about what I can do for the society and will continue to do so," he said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Mar 86 p 4 SK] /12858

ASSEMBLY ACT AMENDMENT CHANGES--The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday said it will not take as "basis for negotiation" the Democratic Justice Party's proposal for amending the National Assembly Act. Commenting on the various changes in the Assembly Act proposed by the ruling party, party spokesman Hong Sa-tok said they are designed to promote

"unlimited rampancy of the majority party." The Assembly Act should be revised in such a way as to prevent such "deceptive" proceedings as the railroading of a bill, he added. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Mar 86 p 1 SK] /12858

NKDP LAWMAKERS TO VISIT WASHINGTON--At the NKDP rally yesterday, party adviser Kim Yong-sam disclosed his receiving of an invitation from the U.S. National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) asking some NKDP lawmakers to visit Washington April 7. Party sources said 15 lawmakers will fly to the United States shortly after the forthcoming special assembly session scheduled for March 21 to April 9 "to exchange views on ways to promote democracy in Korea." NDI, affiliated with the Democratic Party, is headed by Senator Walter Mondale. Kim alleged through a speech that if the opposition was allowed to have an outdoor rally, "more than two million would have participated." After the one-and-a-half-hour rally, about 2,000 participants marched to the nearby party head office, shouting anti-government slogans. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Mar 86 p 4 SK] /12858

COURT ORDERS CPD TO VACATE OFFICES--The Seoul District Civil Court yesterday ordered the Council for the Promotion of Democracy to vacate its offices on the 10th floor of the Chinhung Building in Sosomun-dong, downtown Seoul, ruling in favor of its owner. The owner of the building, Chinhung Co., had filed a lawsuit in May last year seeking the dislodgement of the dissident body, claiming that the CPD disguised itself as a company for the rent contract. "The CPD has caused much financial damage to us due to its political activities, breaching the contract," charged the suitor. The plaintiff contended that the CPD had made up a fictitious ploy to disguise itself as a travel agency and exporter of fishing equipment. The CPD had been renting the offices since April last year, paying some 3.5 million won monthly with 25.6 million won deposited as key money. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Mar 86 p 8 SK] /12858

COMMITTEES FOR SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN--The NKDP, after tentatively rejecting the proposal of the government and the ruling party to revise the constitution in 1989, has decided to hold rallies to establish provincial and municipal chapters for the constitutional revision, and rallies to reorganize its local chapters from early March in an effort to expand the signature campaign for the constitutional revision throughout the nation. In connection with the course of the signature campaign, today, NKDP President Yi Min-u said: In regard to the 21 local chapters, among those which have problems where national assemblymen are serving as the chairmen of the organizing committees, rallies will begin from early March and will end before early April. During this course, ceremonies will also be held to put up signboards of the provincial and municipal chapters for the constitutional revision. However, President Yi Min-u added that the NKDP plans to avoid holding rallies and ceremonies, if the National Assembly holds an extraordinary session during this period, because NKDP national assemblymen will have to concentrate on the National Assembly. Meanwhile, the NKDP has decided to hold a rally to establish a Seoul chapter for the constitutional revision, and a ceremony to put up its signboard on 11 March. [Text] [Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 27 Feb 86 p 1 SK]

S.KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

U.S. ARMY IDENTIFIES VICTIMS--U.S. Army authorities yesterday identified victims of last week's accident in the waters off Kangnung that claimed the lives of an American warrant officer and five Korean employees. The U.S. soldier who died was Chief Warrant Officer Harold C. Clinger, 34, of Gloucester, Va. He was assigned as Marine engineer officer with the Pusan Storage Facility (PSF) of the 19th Support Command. The Korean victims included one civilian employee of the PSF and four members of the 6th Service Co, Korean Service Corps, at Pusan. The PSF yesterday morning conducted a memorial service at the Hialeah Memorial Chapel for the six victims. As the investigation continues, U.S. Army authorities have decided to go ahead with the petroleum logistics over-the-shore training exercise to support Team Spirit 96. The accident, which occurred sometime between sundown on February 27 and sunrise of February 28, is still being investigated. Authorities have not determined an exact cause. However, heavy seas brought on by unexpectedly high winds may have been a factor, they said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Mar 86 p 8 SK] /8918

GENERAL WICKHAM CALLS ON KI-BAEK--Seoul, March 14 (YONHAP)--General John Wickham, U.S. Army chief of staff, paid a courtesy call on South Korean Defense Minister Yi Ki-baek here Friday and discussed military matters of mutual concern. In the meeting, Yi asked Gen Wickham to support and cooperate further in strengthening the joint Korean-U.S. defense strategy, saying, "there is a strong possibility that North Korea may launch reckless provocations against South Korea this year in a bid to impede the success of the 1986 ASIAD and the 1988 Olympiad." Also attending the meeting was Gen William Livsey, commander-in-chief of the Korean-U.S. combined forces command. Gen Wickham arrived here Friday for a five-day visit that will include an observation of Team Spirit '86, an annual joint military exercise between Korea and the United States. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0920 GMT 14 Mar 86 SK] /12858

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

NEW SYSTEM REPORTS 1984 GNP INCREASE TO U.S. \$2,041

SK050347 Seoul YONHAP in English 0301 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, March 5 (YONHAP)--South Korea's per capita gross national product (GNP) reached U.S. \$2,041 in 1984, according to the results of the new national account (SNA) procedure adopted this year, the Bank of Korea announced Wednesday.

Under the former accounting system, Korea's per capita GNP was tallied at \$1,999.

The new system, which has been recommended by the United Nations, provides a more accurate understanding of the Korea's total production, consumption, capital formation and inducement, incomes and expenditures, and overseas unrequited transfers.

Of the 157 countries that calculate their national incomes, 118 use the new formula.

The new system is designed to classify transaction objects precisely and systematically and to expand the scope of items included in the tabulation process. Thus, land transactions and intangible assets are included in a nation's GNP.

Under the new formula, the added value of current prices can be calculated more exactly than before by subtracting first-made input and intermediate demands from output. The old system did not calculate intermediate demands.

Under the New system, Korea's NGP in 1984 was calculated at \$82.4 billion--\$1.33 billion more than the figure tallied under the former system.

Because of the new system's expanded coverage of various economic data, the Korean economy in 1984 grew by 8.4 percent, up 0.9 percentage points from the original estimate.

Korea's investment ratio, under the new SNA formula, increased by 2.2 percentage points, to 31.9 percent, in 1984.

The national savings ratio stood at 27.9 percent in 1984, up 0.6 percentage points from the original estimate.

The overseas savings ratio rose by 1.7 percentage points, to 4 percent, because incomes of Koreans working overseas were transferred from the domestic savings accounts to foreign savings account, the bank official explained.

In 1984, the agro-fisheries and forestry sectors accounted for 13.3 percent of Korea's economic structure, in terms of added value, off 0.4 percentage points from the original figure, compared with 30.5 percent in the mining and manufacturing industry, 11.1 percent in the construction electric, the gas and piped water industry.

The share of imports and exports in the Korean economy in 1984 was calculated at 81.5 percent under the new system, down 3.9 percentage points from the previous figure.

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

1985 FOREIGN DEBT TOTALS U.S. \$46.7 BILLION

SK011126 Seoul YONHAP in English 0958 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, March 1 (YONHAP)--South Korea's outstanding foreign debt at the end of 1985 totaled U.S. \$46.7 billion.

The figure included \$11.2 billion in foreign exchange holdings and exports on a deferred payment basis. This means the nation's net external debt stood at \$35.5 billion, a government report said Saturday.

The total excluded nearly \$3.6 billion which incurred overseas by Korean construction companies operating in foreign countries.

Of the total, 77 percent (\$36 billion) are medium- and long-term loans which are due in more than 1 year and 23 percent (\$10.7 billion) are short-term loans which are due within 1 year.

The loans carry an annual average interest rate of 7 to 8 percent. If international interest rates come down 1 percent, it will save the nation \$300 million in interest payments, according to a white paper on Korea's external debt, released by the Economic Planning Board.

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

MINISTRY URGES VOLUNTARY IMPROVEMENT IN WORKING CONDITIONS

SK270128 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] The Ministry of Labor will refrain from directly meddling in labor disputes, but that it will try to settle them peacefully through collective bargaining between labor and management, a ministry spokesman said yesterday.

The ministry instructed regional labor offices to do their best to protect rights and interests of employees and to prevent employers from suppressing legal labor union activities.

They were also instructed to run the labor conferences in such a way as to promote interests and welfare of employees. The conferences, designed to preclude labor disputes or seek a rapid solution to a dispute, have been blamed for their operations favoring employers.

The spokesman said these instructions were made during a meeting held yesterday morning at the Ministry of Labor. It was attended by senior officials at the ministry's regional branch offices.

In an effort to forestall expected labor disputes in the forthcoming spring, the ministry urged employers to voluntarily improve welfare and working conditions for their employees.

The spokesman said the labor officials at the meeting were instructed to guide employees to refrain from making "excessive" demands which were beyond the capability of their companies.

According to ministry statistics, 265 labor conflicts occurred nationwide last year, compared to the previous year's 113 cases.

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S.KOREA/ECONOMY

CHON EFFECTUATES PLANS TO DEVELOP FARMING, FISHING

Development Plans for Farming and Fishing

SK060028 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday effectuated a host of steps to mitigate the ever-worsening financial plight of farmers and fishermen, featuring a cut of 2 percentage points in the interest rates of various funds loaned to them.

With these measures, interest rates of farming and fisheries funds will be lowered from the current 10 percent to 8 percent. Interest rates on loans offered to farmers and fishermen for housing improvements will also be cut down by the same margin.

Such presidential schemes were confirmed in a joint session of relevant Cabinet members and key office-holders of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) at Chongwadae.

Attending the Chongwadae meeting were, from the administration, Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Man-che, Home Minister Chong Sok-mo, Finance Minister Chong In-yong, Agriculture-Fisheries Minister Hwang In-song, and DJP chairman No Tae-u, Secretary General Chong Su-tok, and other senior officials of the government party.

The chief executive also instructed the Cabinet to cut down the interest rates of the fund loaned for the purchase of cattle from the present 10 percent to 8 percent.

The president suggested that the interest on loans used for the purchase of cattle in 1983 and 1984 when the cattle prices reached the highest level be paid over 3 years on an installment basis with a 2-year grace period from next year.

President Chon particularly directed the administration to work out an institutional apparatuses to ensure that farmers and fishermen can get loans at any time.

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At present, farming and fishery funds are provided arbitrarily on a quota basis, without taking farmers' circumstances into consideration.

The president stressed that the housing improvement projects should not be conducted in a way leaving farmers or fishermen with excessive financial burdens.

Chon suggested the relocation of as many industrial plants to the rural areas as possible with a view to raising the income of farmers, proposing favors in taxes and financial support to businesses moving into farming or fishing regions.

Government Plans Farming, Fishing Areas

SK051222 Seoul YONHAP in English 0930 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, March 5, (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government plans to spend 1.45 trillion won (U.S. \$1.64 billion: \$1 is worth about 885 won) on the development of farming and fishing areas over the next 3 years.

In a joint meeting here on Wednesday, leaders of the government and ruling Democratic Justice Party came out with a comprehensive plan to promote the industrialization of rural areas and to improve living conditions in farming and fishing villages.

Under the plan, the government will set up a 500 billion won fund to provide long-term, low-interest loans for the purchase of farmland and the development of farming and fishing villages.

In addition, the government will raise the real incomes of farmers by extending the deadlines for making interest payments on loans extended for the purchase of cows and by limiting rental rates for farmland. The plan also includes free education for the children of poor farmers and fishermen at vocational high schools.

To promote industrialization of the rural areas, the government will exempt the small- and medium-sized industries that move into the rural area from corporate and income taxes for the first 3 years.

The government plans to increase the number of rural industrial areas to 100 by 1991.

After the announcement of the government plan at the meeting he presided over, President Chon ordered a 2-percent across-the-board cut in the interest rates of government loans for farmers and fishermen.

The present interest rates of the government loans are 10 percent per annum.

The interest rate cut will relieve farmers and fishermen of about 40 billion won, according to a government official.

The farming and fishing area development plan has been drafted by experts from the pertinent government agencies, the ruling party, and the private sector since last October under President Chon's instruction.

Spiritual Reform

SK070438 Seoul YONHAP in English 0420 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, March 7 (OANA-YONHAP)--Korean Culture and Information Minister Yi Won-hong Friday urged the spokesmen for central and provincial government agencies to initiate a spiritual reform movement in order to bring about the successful implementation of the government's farming and fishing village development plan, which was announced Wednesday.

The development of farming and fishing villages is the 'root of an advanced motherland,' Yi said. Therefore, he added, the reform should be expanded to the level of a nationwide movement.

Attending the meeting were spokesmen for central government agencies and culture and information officers at the 13 provincial governments.

Yi also said that the children of farmers and fishermen should be given national support, helping them to settle down in their home villages and to improve their standard of living.

Yi pointed out that the improvement of living conditions in farming and fishing villages is the final stage of Korea's economic development plan, and he urged the participants to encourage the hopes of farmers and fishermen for a bright future by giving them a vision of development for the next century.

18918

CSO: 4100/094

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

DJP SEEKS MINIMUM WAGE LEGISLATION--The ruling Democratic Justice Party plans to introduce legislation guaranteeing a minimum wage for workers within the year. Rep Kim Chong-wi, the party policy bureau chief, told reporters yesterday that the projected "bill on the minimum wage" will ensure 100,000 won a month for working eight hours a day. A party survey team led by Rep Na Ung-pae, chief policy-coordinator, also discussed ways to solve the low wage problem during a visit to the Korea Federation of Trade Unions yesterday. During the visit, the DJP team asserted that the chronic low wage structures should be improved, including narrowing the gap in wages between clerical employees and technical workers. The projected bill will also provide that the gap in wages between college graduates and workers with lower educational backgrounds will be reduced to an adequate level. Currently, the ratio with regard to the starting salaries of middle school graduates and college graduates is 100:184. The DJP's bill will also call for reducing the gap in wages between male and female workers. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Mar 86 p 1 SK] /12858

CSO: 4100/103

S.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

FRATERNITY CLUB HOLDS MEETING--Members of the National Revival Society, a fraternity club of the former members of the now defunct Democratic Republican Party, consolidated their unity in a meeting at a Seoul restaurant. The meeting attended by about 100 members was held to commemorate the 23d anniversary of the foundation of the DRP, which was led by the assassinated President Pak Chong-hui. But Kim Chong-pil, former president of the DRP who returned home Tuesday after 19 months stay in the United States, did not attend the gathering. He is now an advisor to the fraternity club. Reminiscing that the DRP was founded 23 years ago today for "modernization of fatherland and the national revival," Chon Ye-yong, chairman of the society, said, "I am very glad to see Mr Kim Chong-pil return home." Chong Chae-kyong, former professor at the training center of the DRP suggested that the Soviets legally recover the assets of the DRP and start memorial projects for President Pak. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Feb 86 p 4 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/094

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PRIME MINISTER NO'S VISIT TO NEW ZEALAND

Removal of Trade Barriers

HK100744 Hong Kong AFP in English 0655 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Sydney, Australia, March 10 (AFP)--South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong on Monday called on other countries to follow his government's lead in removing trade barriers to stimulate the world economy.

Mr No, on the last day of a five-day Australian visit, told Australian businessmen here that protectionism was gaining strength as the world economy showed signs of stagnation. "This rising tide of protectionism not only reduces the volume of international trade, but also widens the economic gap between developed and developing countries," Mr No said. "For Korea, whose economy is burdened with an unavoidably large defense expenditure and a large foreign debt, protectionism is a matter of prime concern."

In spite of protectionist trends and a heavy foreign debt of 45 billion U.S. dollars, aggravated by defense spending amounting to six percent of gross national product, South Korea continues to open its markets, he said.

Mr No said South Korea's import liberalization ratio, which had stood at 69 percent in 1980, had been 88 percent last year and was expected to exceed 95 percent by 1988. "This figure is comparable to that of developed countries and signifies the overall import liberalization that will be achieved by Korea."

Mr No said South Korea was Australia's fourth largest export market and that trade between the two countries last year had totalled \$1.5 billion. However, the rapid development of economic ties between the two countries, built largely on iron ore and coal exports from Australia, has not been without its problems, he said. He pointed out that bilateral trade was running three to one in Australia's favor.

Mr No, who had talks with Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke in Canberra last week, is due to visit New Zealand for two days before returning to Seoul.

No, Lange Hold Talks

SK111000 Seoul YONHAP in English 0940 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Wellington, March 11 (YONHAP)--South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong Tuesday called for New Zealand's efforts to help correct the bilateral trade imbalance in favor of New Zealand and for the promotion of economic cooperation.

In a meeting with New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange, No said that Korea's imports from New Zealand last year totaled 120 million U.S. dollars while its exports totaled only \$34 million.

No arrived here Monday from Sydney, Australia. He is scheduled to leave Wellington for Fiji Wednesday for a three-day visit.

The South Korean prime minister also requested that Wellington increase the quota for South Korea's catch of cuttle-fish off New Zealand. New Zealand has allotted to South Korea to catch 1,500 tons of cuttle-fish while it has allowed Japan to catch 24,000 tons, according to him. He maintained that 80 percent of the fishing ground New Zealand has allotted to Korea is not good enough now and this should be corrected.

The Korean prime minister also demanded that Wellington guarantee fair competition for the marketing of Korean subcompact cars in the country. New Zealand curbed the inflow of Korean subcompact cars to 300 units last year.

On his part, Lange requested to No to approve a joint venture plan to build a cheese plant in Korea and to open Korean markets to New Zealand's dairy products, including mutton, and fruits. No told Lange that it is difficult for South Korea to import New Zealand mutton at present.

The New Zealand prime minister expressed his support of Seoul's efforts for the inter-Korean dialogue intended to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and for the peaceful reunification of the [words indistinct]

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CSO: 4100/103

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE PROPOSED VISIT TO SOUTH KOREA

Japan Promoting Prince's Visit

SK110407 Seoul YONHAP in English 0312 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, March 11 (YONHAP)--South Korea and Japan will jointly promote a plan for a visit to Seoul by Japanese Crown Prince Akihito and his wife, the Korean Foreign Ministry announced Tuesday.

Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong told reporters here that the royal couple will visit Seoul in place of the Japanese emperor.

Their trip to Korea will reciprocate President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan in September 1984, Yi said. At that time, Chon cordially invited Emperor Hirohito to visit Seoul.

Yi said that the upcoming visit will be "desirable" for the further development of Korean-Japanese relations, which entered a new era with the reciprocal visits of Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Under this atmosphere of reciprocity, Seoul and Tokyo agreed to jointly arrange the visit of the Crown Prince and his wife to Seoul, Yi said.

Although the schedule for their visit to Seoul has not yet been announced, they will probably come here in mid-October, following the 10th Asian games, slated for September 20 to October 5 in Seoul, a ministry official said.

Prince Akihito is scheduled to visit the United States in May or June of this year and mainland China next year. If his visit to Korea takes place, it will be his first overseas trip to a country in northeast or southeast Asia, the official said.

Akihito's proposed visit to Seoul, which he will make in place of Emperor Hirohito, who ruled Japan during its 36-year occupation of Korea (1910-45), will have "historic significance" to the future of Korean-Japanese relations, the official said.

YONHAP Analyzes Visit

SK111248 Seoul YONHAP in English 1110 GMT 11 Mar 86

[By Song Su-kim]

[Text] Seoul, March 11 (YONHAP)--This year marks the 21st anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between South Korea and Japan.

The two countries have agreed to jointly promote a plan for a visit to Seoul by Japanese Crown Prince Akihito and his wife later this year. The proposed trip would pave the way for consolidating friendly relations between Seoul and Tokyo and would reciprocate Korean President Chun Tu-hwan's visit to Japan in September 1984.

If Prince Akihito's trip to Seoul takes place, it will be of historic significance to the Korean people because it will be the first visit by a member of the Japanese royal family to Korea in the 41 years since Korea was liberated from Japanese colonial rule (1910-45).

Although the Korean people still harbor some ill feelings toward the Japanese as a result of Japan's 35-year occupation of Korea, the prince's visit to Seoul will provide a good opportunity for Seoul and Tokyo to enhance mutual understanding and to foster friendly relations.

Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong said Tuesday that the proposed visit would be 'desirable' for the further development of Korean-Japanese relations, which entered a new era with the reciprocal visits of Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

In January 1983, Nakasone visited Seoul, becoming the first Japanese prime minister to make an official trip to Korea. Following Nakasone's trip to Seoul, Chon made a state visit to Japan in September of last year, the first to that country by a Korean head of state.

During Chon's three-day visit to Japan, he received a diplomatic apology from Emperor Hirohito, who said: 'It is indeed regrettable that there was an unfortunate past between us for a period in this century. I believe that it should not be repeated.'

Some political observers here, however, pointed out that the emperor's remarks were not strong enough to heal old wounds between the two countries. It cannot be denied that some Koreans claimed it would be much better for the continuing development of healthy relations between Seoul and Tokyo if the emperor came to Korea and apologized to the Korean people for Japan's colonial rule.

The 85-year-old emperor has not made any overseas trips since 1976 for health reasons, however. Prince Akihito has made trips to Europe and Africa in place of his father.

31 March 1986

The Korean foreign minister told reporters Tuesday that the prince will visit Seoul in place of the Japanese emperor.

Although the schedule for the proposed visit has not yet been announced, the prince will probably come here in mid-October, following the 10th ASIAD, scheduled for September 20 to October 5 in Seoul, a Korean foreign ministry official said. This will be Akihito's first overseas trip to a country in northeast or southeast Asia.

If Akihito's proposed visit to Seoul takes place, he will probably make an 'expression of reflection' on the unfortunate past history between the two nations, as the emperor did during Chon's trip to Tokyo, diplomatic observers here said. In any case, Akihito's trip to Seoul will certainly contribute greatly to improving relations between Korea and Japan.

KOREA TIMES Assesses Relationship

SK120112 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Korea-Japan Relationship"]

[Text] Upon learning about the plan by both the Korean and Japanese governments to materialize a formal visit to Seoul by Japanese Crown Prince Akihito, possibly this fall, one cannot help looking back on and appraising the relationship between the two countries.

As for developments in recent years, it should be noted that bilateral relations in many respects have become closer since President Chon Tu-hwan's trip to Japan in September 1984, the first official visit ever made by a Korean head of state. The visit has indeed ushered in a "new era" of cooperation in the annals of the binational relationship, which has witnessed numerous ups and downs.

One highlight of the presidential visit was Japanese Emperor Hirohito's expression of "regret," at a formal function, over an "unfortunate past," referring to Japan's colonial rule of Korea for 35 years till the end of World War II.

But then, there is no denying that the Korean people at large still harbor sour sentiments about the bitter experience, despite the apology presented by the monarch and the fact that more than two decades have lapsed since the two countries normalized diplomatic ties in 1965.

According to an opinion survey conducted in the wake of the presidential tour, about 40 percent of the Koreans polled outrightly replied they "dislike" the Japanese and only 22 percent said they have a favorable image, while 34 percent were ambivalent. Another survey indicated that, for a majority of Koreans, Japan was suggestive of "aggressor."

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Notwithstanding the potential fallacy inherent to any such opinion sampling, the polls bring to our attention the overriding need for further promoting a better mutual understanding of the two nations at the people's level, which can possibly be attained only through sustained efforts for bona fide cooperation and amity, especially on the part of the Japanese.

The projected visit here by Prince Akihito, if realized, will be a welcome development, though being a substitute for the one by his father Emperor Hirohito, who is said to be unable to make an overseas tour because of his advanced age and poor health.

What is crucial is the need that the Japanese, together with the symbolic gesture of a royal visit, should make earnest and substantive efforts to resolve various pending binational issues, including the chronic trade imbalance, in most harmonious ways for lasting mutual interests.

Yi Min-u Considers Visit 'Desirable'

SK140143 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Rep Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, said yesterday that his party regards the planned visit to Korea by Japanese Crown Prince Akihito as "desirable."

Requested by a Japanese Embassy official to confirm a Japanese newspaper report that the NDP welcomes the royal visit, Yi noted, "Our party considers it desirable for beefing up goodwill between the two nations."

Saying that he understands that Prince Akihito will make the visit on behalf of the aged Emperor Hirohito, Yi added, "I believe that his visit will be an occasion to confirm Japan's recognition of its responsibility in the unhappy days of the past."

Prince Akihito will visit Seoul in the latter half of this year in response to President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Tokyo in 1984.

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CSO: 4100/103

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NO SIN-YONG PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO INDIA

Meets With Rajiv Ghandi

SK031028 Seoul YONHAP in English 1014 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Text] New Delhi, March 3 (YONHAP)--South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong, now on a 3-day visit to New Delhi, Monday met with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to discuss ways of expanding bilateral friendship and cooperation.

No explained to Gandhi his government's efforts to peacefully unify the Korean peninsula, calling for Indian support of Seoul's position in the eighth non-aligned summit conference, slated for Zimbabwe in August.

In their meeting that lasted one and a half hours, the Korean prime minister stressed the need for the two countries to expand their present trade-dominant relations into such fields as scientific and technological cooperation, exchange of manpower and joint venture.

No also demanded that the Indian Government endorse the purchase of 29 Indian-ordered ships, worth U.S. \$415, from Korea.

In return, Gandhi called for the correction of trade imbalance favoring Korea and demanded that Korea increase its imports of iron ore from India. Korea has imported 2.5 million tons of iron ore from India annually over the past 5 years.

India also asked Korea to use some Indian-registered carriers in transporting iron ore.

Earlier in the day, meanwhile, No paid a courtesy call on Indian President Zail Singh at the presidential residence and delivered Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's message hoping that the visit by the Indian president and prime minister of Seoul be realized as soon as possible.

No, accompanied by Vice Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok and all 11-member economic mission, arrived here today on the first leg of a 2-week trip that will also take him to Australia, New Zealand and Fiji.

Hope Expressed for North-South Meeting

SK031238 Seoul YONHAP in English 1220 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Text] New Delhi, March 3 (YONHAP)--South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong Monday said that another hostilities on the Korean peninsula would be escalated to a war involving superpowers surrounding the peninsula because their interests in the region are confronted with one another.

Addressing a luncheon hosted by the chairman of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and industry in honor of No here Monday, the prime minister stressed that South Korea will continue to make efforts to establish peace on the peninsula through direct talks with North Korea.

No is now on a 3-day visit to India on the first leg of his 2-week tour of India, Australia, New Zealand and Fiji.

He voiced a hope that a meeting of the 'highest authorities' between the South and North will be realized at an earlier date.

In his New Year address in 1981, South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan proposed the exchange of visits by top leaders of the two Koreas and invited North Korean leader Kim Il-song to visit Seoul without any precondition.

Renewing Chon's proposal, no stressed that the Korean issue should be settled peacefully by South and North Korea themselves.

No also called for closer economic cooperation between South Korea and India.

During his stay here, No is scheduled to meet with Indian President Zail Singh and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. The two premiers are expected to discuss ways to boost relations between Seoul and New Delhi as well as recent developments in international affairs.

Bilateral Trade Discussed

SK050219 Seoul YONHAP in English 0207 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] New Delhi, March 4 (YONHAP)--South Korean and Indian officials Tuesday decided to conclude as soon as possible an agreement for the transfer of Korean shipbuilding, electronics and machinery technologies to India.

The decision was made at working-level talks on Tuesday, following discussions Monday between Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

The officials agreed to conclude the protocol on scientific and technological cooperation in March.

They also decided to resolve three bilateral economic issues--ways to boost Korea's importation of iron ore from India, the Indian Government's approval

of the purchase of 29 ships from Korea, which have already been ordered, and the participation of Korean firms in a project to enlarge India's Ara Dip harbor for the exportation of iron ore.

On Wednesday, after ending a 3-day visit here, Korean Prime Minister No leaves here for Australia. He is scheduled to arrive in Sydney on Thursday via Hong Kong.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRITISH PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT ROK 2-4 May

SK040427 Seoul YONHAP in English 0400 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, March 4 (YONHAP)--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will pay an official visit to South Korea at the invitation of President Chon Tu-hwan in early May, a spokesman for the president announced Tuesday.

During the visit, scheduled for May 2-4, Chon and Thatcher will hold a summit meeting and will exchange views on matters of mutual interest between their two countries, the spokesman, Chong Ku-ho, said.

Chong said that Thatcher's visit will provide a valuable opportunity to consolidate the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between Seoul and London.

The visit, which will follow Chon's scheduled trip to the United Kingdom in April, will be the first to Korea by a British prime minister since Seoul and London established diplomatic relations in 1883, Chong said.

Thatcher's plans to visit Seoul reflect Britain's interest in Korea, due to Korea's enhanced standing in the international community, and is expected to contribute to the development of Korean-British relations, he added.

Her visit will also provide an opportunity for the leaders of the Western world to gain a realistic view of the situation on the Korean peninsula: it will be made just prior to the summit conference in Tokyo involving the seven leading Western industrial powers, according to the spokesman.

At the last such meeting, held in 1985, the seven leaders referred to the Korean problem in a political statement.

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CSO: 4100/094

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

MISSION CHIEFS OPEN MEETING IN SEOUL--Korean diplomatic mission chiefs will open a 10-day meeting in Seoul March 20 to debate ways of increasing assistance for the successful staging of the Asian Games this year and the 1988 Olympics. Fifty ambassadors and consul generals assigned to Asian, Middle East and African countries will attend the annual conference, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced yesterday. The envoys will be briefed on the nation's major policy goals and foreign policy guidelines for this year. They will then discuss means to expand diplomatic, economic and other relations between Korea and their host countries, said the ministry. The mission chiefs are also to study measures to promote ties with the nonaligned Third World countries and the nations with which Korea has no formal diplomatic relations. While here, they are also scheduled to inspect major industrial facilities and tour front-line areas. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Mar 86 p 1 SK] /12858

PURCHASING MISSION TO GO TO U.S.--Seoul, March 12 (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government plans to send a large-scale purchasing mission to the United States in an effort to ease U.S.-Korean trade frictions, Korean Government sources said Wednesday. Government officials and representatives from several economic associations held a working-level conference Wednesday to make plans for the mission, which will comprise executives from business circles. It will be headed by Kim Man-che, deputy prime minister and economic planning board minister, or by Kum Chin-ho, trade and industry minister, the government sources said. The delegates are scheduled to leave for the United States between the end of April and May. The Korean Government will make a list of items to be purchased before the end of this week, the sources said. The Korean Government sent a purchasing mission to major U.S. cities in February of last year. The U.S. government is demanding that Korea expand imports from the United States, pointing out that Korea's surplus in its trade with the United States last year totaled 4.8 billion U.S. dollars, an increase of \$800 million from the previous year. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0335 GMT 12 Mar 86 SK] /12858

ITALY HOPES FOR BETTER ECONOMIC TIES--Seoul, March 13 (YONHAP)--Bruno Corti, Italian undersecretary of state for economic affairs, said Wednesday that the Italian government hopes to improve its economic relations with South Korea through the establishment of joint ventures. He also said that Italy is ready to cooperate with the Korean government in its effort to expand

its business operations in Europe. In a press conference at the Shilla Hotel, Corti said that the most promising fields for setting up joint ventures are the steel, iron and financial businesses. The Italian official, accompanied by 16 Italian business leaders, arrived here Sunday for a three-day visit to promote economic ties between Korea and Italy. Corti noted that it would be desirable to export products made in the joint venture to a country in the Middle East. He also said that both countries should take full advantage of the recent improvements in international economic conditions, including the depreciation of the U.S. dollar and the sharp drop in international crude oil prices. In addition, Corti said that Italy could play a major role in Korea's ongoing effort to diversify its trading partners, which have centered on the United States and Japan, expanding into European markets. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0140 GMT 13 Mar 86 SK] /12858

CHON VISIT TO BELGIUM--Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens said Tuesday that South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Belgium, scheduled for April, will be a good opportunity for Seoul and Brussels to reconsider their traditional friendship and to strengthen bilateral tie in the field of trade and technology. In an interview with Korean journalists, Martens said that Belgium has consistently supported free trade and opposed protectionism. He said that the inter-Korean dialogue should proceed only on the basis of establishing strong ties with friendly countries. Noting that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) countries could persuade the Soviet Union to participate in arms limitation talks because they showed firm solidarity on the issue of medium-range missile in Europe, Martens stressed that Korea should maintain strong ties with the United States. The Belgian premier also said that the United States should try to pressure countries that are hostile toward South Korea to reach an acceptable agreement or compromise with Seoul. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0900 GMT 5 Mar 86 SK] /8918

ROK COMMENTS ON OLYMPICS, TRADE--Canberra, March 7 (YONHAP)--South Korean Prime Minister No Shin-yong Friday said he hopes that Australia, which hosted the 1956 Summer Olympics, will actively support Korea in its efforts to successfully host the 1988 Seoul Olympics. No, who is now on a 5-day visit here, made the remarks in a luncheon address. William Keys, president of the Australian-Korean Friendship Society, hosted the luncheon for No and his entourage. The Korean prime minister also said that Canberra and Seoul should make every effort to deepen their relations through expanded cooperation, not only in trade but also in the fields of science and technology. If a Korea-Australia foundation is set up, No said, it will play a positive role in improving mutual understanding between the Korean and Australian people. He said. The idea of establishing such a committee is now under study. No arrived here Thursday on the second leg of a four-nation trip that will also take him to New Zealand and Fiji. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0817 GMT 7 Mar 86 SK] /8918

TAE-CHUNG SENDS CABLE TO MRS PALME --Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung sent a condolence cable to Mrs Palme, widow of the assassinated Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, grieving the loss of "the greatest leader of Sweden and an apostle of peace and justice of the 20th century." In the English message dated March 4, Kim said he was "very frightened at the surprise news about His Excellency Prime Minister Olof Palme." Kim recalled that he had been given deep consideration and aid by Palme for 13 years since he was kidnapped back to Korea from Tokyo in 1973. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Mar 86 p 4 SK] /8918

CULTURAL MEETING IN ENGLAND--Seoul, March 7 (YONHAP)--South Korean and British officials will participate in the second Korean-British Mixed Commission Meeting in Oxford, England, March 13-14, the Korean Foreign Ministry announced Friday. Delegates from the foreign ministries and cultural organization officials from both countries are expected to discuss ways to cooperate in the fields of education, scholarship, culture and sports. Yun Chu-won, director general for European studies at the foreign affairs will lead six Korean delegates to the meeting. The British delegation will be headed by J. Lawrence, controller for the British Council's American, Pacific and South Asian division. Diplomatic sources said that the meeting, which will precede Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's official visit to Britain in April, will focus on bilateral economic cooperation. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0427 GMT 7 Mar 86 SK] /8918

NO PROGRESS IMPLEMENTING AVIATION MEMORANDUM--Washington, March 1 (YONHAP)--South Korea and the United States made no progress in resolving differences over the implementation of a 1980 bilateral aviation memorandum in 2-day talks held in Washington, D.C., aviation sources here said Saturday. The memorandum gives Korean Airlines (KAL) the right to fly to Chicago, Oakland and Anchorage and to fly beyond those U.S. cities en route to Europe. The Korean delegation to the talks was led by Nam Hong-u, minister at the Korean Embassy in Washington, and the U.S. team was headed by Charles Ansevine, director of the U.S. State Department's Aviation and Special Transportation Committee. The two sides agreed to resume their talks in Seoul in May or June, a Korean negotiator said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0840 GMT 1 Mar 86 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/094

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK TO STEP UP ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH EC NATIONS

SK040433 Seoul YONHAP in English 0353 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, March 4 (YONHAP)--South Korea will step up its cooperation with the European Community (EC) nations in the fields of trade and technology, as part of its effort to diversify its overseas markets, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong said Tuesday.

In the past, Korea has been dependent on the United States and Japan for most of its external trade.

At the first trade promotion meeting this year at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion, Yi said that President Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled visit to Europe in April will provide a significant turning point toward strengthening trade and technological cooperation between Korea and the 12 EC nations.

The EC has a population of more than 320 million and accounts for one-third of the world trade. Nonetheless, Korea's market share in the EC is only 0.4 percent, the lowest among the EC's major trading rivals in Asia, including Hong Kong and Taiwan.

The Korean Government plans to send trade delegations on three occasions this year to meet with ranking executive members of the EC and with the trade ministers of Britain, West Germany, France, Italy and Belgium.

The government will also hold a series of scientific and technological meetings in an effort to expedite the transfer of technology from the countries, which have developed technology- and information-intensive industries.

In addition, the government will make multilateral diplomatic efforts to gain EC support for Korea's position on the forthcoming negotiations for the new round of the general agreement on tariffs and trade and the multi-fiber agreement.

Korea's investment prospects in Europe have been brightened by the rising value of European currencies against the U.S. dollar and the decline of international interest rates, Yi added.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK APPROVES DRAFT REVISION OF COPYRIGHT LAW

SK070434 Seoul YONHAP in English 0340 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, March 7 (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Government has approved a draft revision of the current copyright law, eliminating the retroactive protection of foreign publications that are not protected under the current law.

According to the draft revision, which was formulated and released Thursday by the Culture and Information Ministry, foreign publications will be protected in compliance with treaties that Korea joined or concluded, and the protection period will be extended from 30 years now to 50 years after the death of copyright holders.

South Korea has been under heavy pressure from the United States to upgrade its protection of foreign copyrights to the international level. The matter of copyright protection has been high on the agenda of trade talks between Washington and Seoul since the United States invoked Section 301 of its Trade Act last October.

The draft revision, if approved by the National Assembly in its regular session this fall, will replace the current copyright law on July 1, 1987, thus paving the way for Korea to join the universal copyright convention by 1988, a ministry official said.

In the initial stage of bilateral trade negotiations here last December, the United States demanded that Korea enact legislation protecting foreign copyrights this year and that it join the Bern Convention next year. But Washington recently indicated that it would be acceptable if Korea does not enact the protective legislation until April 1987.

The Korean Government had originally planned to join the Bern Convention by 1988.

Under the draft revision, the period of protection for copyrights on foreign photographs and motion pictures will be raised from 10 to 30 years now to 50 years.

In the spirit of reciprocity, publications of foreign countries that provide poor protection for Korean publications will receive correspondingly poor protection in Korea, according to the revised law.

Works of foreign authors who reside in Korea and foreign publications that are printed in Korea for the first time will be given the same protection as Korean publications.

The draft revision classified foreign publications eligible for Korean protection into eight categories--literature, music, drama, artwork, architecture, photography, motion pictures and graphics.

The revised law also expands the functions of the copyright deliberations committee, paving the way for the prompt settlement of copyright disputes with other countries, the establishment of a copyright consignment management system and the strengthening of punitive measures for violators of the law.

Under the revised law, the prison terms for violators will be increased from 1 year now to up to 3 years, and fines will be raised from 50,000 won now to as much as three million won (U.S. \$33,700: \$1 is worth about 890 won).

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CSO: 4100/094

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK MINISTER BRIEFS CHON TO-HWAN ON EXPORT DRIVE

SK040207 Seoul YONHAP in English 0215 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, March 4 (YONHAP)--South Korean Trade and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho said Tuesday that his ministry will make an all-out effort to surpass the nation's export goal of \$30.3 billion, thereby recording a trade surplus of more than \$900 million.

In a monthly export promotion meeting held at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion, Kum reported to President Chon Tu-hwan that Korea's overseas commodity shipments totaled nearly \$4.7 billion in the first 2 months of this year, up 35.1 percent from the corresponding period of 1985.

Receipts of export letters of credit in the January-February period of 1986 rose by 16.3 percent from the same period last year, a hopeful sign that exports will continue to pick up in the months to come, Kum said.

In the cited period, imports increased by 18.7 percent, to \$5.3 billion, and import licenses rose by 5.1 percent, showing lower growth rate than that of exports.

The export upsurge of the past 2 months was led by automobiles, electronic products for industrial use, footwear and synthetic products.

Exports of textiles, household electronic appliances, steel and electric apparatuses were also brisk, but those of tires, containers and metal tableware were sluggish, due to changes in overseas markets, including growing protectionism, Kum said.

The appreciation of the Japanese yen, declining oil prices and falling international interest rates have had a positive effect on Korean exports. But those developments have also increased the prices of some electronic and machine parts and materials, adding an additional financial burden to the Korean industry as a whole, Kum said.

The ministry will make an all-out effort to localize the production of the cited parts and materials. This year alone, 548 parts and materials will be produced domestically, thereby creating an import substitute effect of \$1.2 billion.

Under the ministry's year-by-year plan, the production of 1,322 parts and materials will be localized over the next several years, Kum said. The ministry plans to select about 10 strategic export items that will symbolize Korea on foreign markets and to concentrate on making them the best in the world.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK TO ENHANCE QUALITY OF OVERSEAS CONSTRUCTION FIRMS

SK030223 Seoul YONHAP in English 0110 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Seoul, March 3 (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government plans to reduce the number of Korean construction firms working abroad from the present 53 to 30 in order to 'enhance the quality of overseas construction firms' and to earn more foreign exchange, government sources said Monday.

The government plans to require the 23 "insolvent firms" to return to Korea, but will promote the remaining 30 companies by providing them with tax breaks and financial support, according to the sources.

The government also plans to restrict the activities of the 30 construction companies that apply to receive orders from abroad in order to prevent them from engaging in extensive competition among themselves.

The sources said that the government's plans will be finalized at an economic ministers' meeting later this month.

Of the 23 companies the government plans to bring back to Korea, 19 have reportedly expressed their intention to withdraw, and the remaining three to four companies, which have received only a few orders, are expected to return to Korea soon, the sources said.

In addition, the government has decided to vigorously seek new construction markets in southeast Asia and in some advanced countries, taking advantage of the reduced competitiveness of Japanese construction firms, due in part to the appreciation of the Japanese yen.

South Korean construction firms have so far received orders mainly from Middle East oil producing countries.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK TO STUDY LEGISLATION OF USSR, OTHER COMMUNIST NATIONS

SK060046 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Mar 86 p 1, 2

[Text] The government will closely study trade laws and regulations of the nation's major trading partners in an effort to cope more effectively with the rising protectionism. Yi Yang-u, director of the Office of Legislation, said yesterday his office plans to collect complete sets of laws and regulations of 36 additional countries over the next 5 years. The office has so far gathered statutes of 18 nations, he said.

Of the collected laws and regulations, trade-related ones will be translated into Korean for reference by trading companies and other related institutes. In order to support the nation's open door foreign policy, the office also plans to collect information on legislation of the Soviet Union and other major communist countries, Yi said.

He added that the office will exchange information with foreign countries on legislative trends.

Yi revealed these and other plans while briefing President Chon Tu-hwan on his office's major policy goals for this year. The director said he will strengthen efforts to help the public understand the intent of major bills initiated by the government. Publicity campaigns will be launched through mass media and, if necessary, public hearings may be held, he added.

The office will set up a task force that will handle civil petitions and grievances concerning the execution of laws and regulations.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

U.S. FILES ANTIDUMPING SUITS--Seoul, March 11 (YONHAP)--The United States filed 38 anti-dumping suits against South Korean commodities from 1981 through 1985, the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) reported Tuesday. More than half (63.2 percent, or 24 cases) of those cases were cleared through investigations, however. Two anti-dumping suits were filed in 1981, five in 1982, 10 in 1983 and 15 in 1984. Accordingly, the number of anti-dumping suits that were cleared through investigations increased from one in 1981 to four in 1982, and to seven in 1983 and 1984, an FKI official said. Last year, U.S. manufacturers filed six anti-dumping suits against Korean goods, but five of the products were cleared after investigation. At present, seven Korean goods are affected by various import restrictions, including anti-dumping suits, the bilateral quota system, countervailing duties and other high tariff rates, the official said. The seven items include color TV sets, photo albums, bicycle tubes and oil rigs. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0138 GMT 11 Mar 86 SK] /12858

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS--Seoul, March 3 (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government has decided to simplify procedures for foreign investments in Korea in an effort to attract more foreign capital, a Finance Ministry official said Monday. According to the official, the government will eliminate red tape involved in the process of authorizing Korean businesses to accept foreign investments. The government also plans to approve applications for the establishment of businesses in which international finance corporations will be able to invest without filing for letters of reference with various government ministries. Between July 1, 1985, and January 31, 1986, foreigners made 80 investments worth a combined total of U.S. \$409,816,000 in Korean businesses, according to the officials. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0230 GMT 3 Mar 86 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/094

S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

PAPER VIEWS U.S. DCM'S ARRIVAL, STATE DEPARTMENT CHANGES

SK090823 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 6 Mar 86 p 2

[From the "Central Tower" Column]

[Text] In recent personnel reshuffles at the American Embassy in Seoul, David Lambertson, former minister at the American Embassy in Australia, has assumed his new post as deputy chief of mission. He replaces Cleveland, the former deputy chief of mission, who has been promoted to the post of ambassador in the American Embassy in New Zealand.

Reid, new head of the U.S. Cultural Center, who is the replacement for Lavin, who will retire at the end of this month, has also arrived in Seoul, ahead of schedule, to assume his new post.

Lambertson, the new deputy chief of the U.S. mission in Seoul, is known as an expert in Asian affairs. He started with the U.S. Department of State in 1962. He served in the U.S. Department of State as deputy chief of the Japan desk and later as chief of the Korea desk there. He also served in the American Embassy in Tokyo as a counselor.

According to people at the Foreign Ministry, unlike his predecessor, who was somewhat of a plain-spoken person, Lambertson has a calm and composed character. He seldom reveals his opinion.

On 5 March Lambertson visited the Foreign Ministry and met Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong and other officials concerned. The same day he also visited the New Korea Democratic Party headquarters, where he met party President Yi Min-u.

Synchronized with the personnel reshuffles at the American Embassy in Seoul, Sigur, the new assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, who is replacing Paul Wolfowitz, started work at his office on 6 March. Thus, the staff lineup at the U.S. Department of State concerning Korean affairs has been established with the channel linking Isom, chief of the Korea desk; Sherman, deputy assistant secretary of state; Sigur, assistant secretary of state; Armacost, deputy secretary of state; and Shultz, secretary of state.

Meanwhile, Ambassador Walker has served in his present post for 4 years and 7 months as of March this year, breaking the records set by his predecessors, Porter and Gleysteen, who served in Seoul for 4 years respectively. How long his record will be is of interest to us.

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY POLICY STRESSED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 20 Nov 85 p 4

[Article by Han Sang-pyo, vice-chairman of the State Committee of Science and Technology: "Important Question Arising in Implementation of Party's Policy On Science and Technology"]

[Text] Developing science and technology is the cardinal question in expediting over-all socialist construction.

Member of the Standing Committee of the party political bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, Comrade Kim Chong-il, pointed out as follows:

"Our era is the era of science and technology. We must quickly develop science and technology to be able to promote socialist construction and develop the national economy to a new high stage. Both the question of raising up the standard of living and the question of strengthening the country's might can also be successfully solved." ("Let Us Go Forth Waving High the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea," single volume, p 15)

The weighty chore of developing science and technology under the correct leadership of the party is being successfully attained in our country. The fact that our country's science and technology has developed so far today over a short period of 40 years, having started from zero, clearly proves the sagacity of the leadership of our party which presented and embodied the definitive policy of science and technology.

Our party's correct leadership of work in the science and technology domain provides steadfast assurance for rapid development in science and technology today. Our party resolved to set up the country's science and technology at a world level in the shortest period based on success already attained and is wisely directing the work to develop science and technology. To this end, the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il's recent all-encompassing elucidation of our party's policy on more rapidly developing science and technology in accordance with the requirements of reality takes on important significance. It is becoming a yardstick for rapidly developing present-day science and technology.

An important question arising in implementing the party's present-day science and technology policy is developing science and technology in accordance with

the country's condition and the requirements of our revolution as the party wishes.

What is important in maintaining the direction of our kind of scientific and technological development is properly setting impending and long-range goals and correctly combining them.

First, a long-range prospective plan for setting up our country's science and technology at a world level in the shortest time frame must be well formulated. This is necessary to start with the impending problems in concert with the present-day circumstances of our economy based on this and thereby be able to advance toward the goal through world class science and technology which is created and developed.

It is therefore directly important to innovate the developmental and utility technology for raw materials, fuel and power and thus to make an effort to rapidly develop the machine industry and the electronics and automation industries and place the technological process and methods of production and management activities upon a new scientific foundation. This is a stalwart assurance for achieving an advance in the process of establishing the national economy on a science-oriented, modern and scientific footing and thereby place our science and technology on a state-of-the-art level.

In maintaining the course for our style of scientific and technological development, it is important to properly combine scientific research on our own with incorporation of the scientific technology of other countries. Experience demonstrates that science and technology develops within the process of mutual exchange of advanced science and technology with other countries. Looking at world developments now, we find that the rate of exchange of advanced scientific and technical data among countries is steadily increasing. Some countries are achieving over 50 percent of their scientific research projects through joint research with other countries. We must recognize world developments in scientific research and conduct scientific research while actively incorporating advanced science and technology of other countries if we are to ascend the peak of world science and technology in the shortest timeframe. We should be expediting scientific research through our own efforts and ingenuity under the principle of self-reliance, while at the same time turning our undivided attention to intensifying dissemination of science and technology and carrying on widespread exchange of foreign science and technology. In particular, if we perform broad-scale joint operations with other countries in the technological sphere based on the joint venture law and deepen scientific and technological exchanges such as joint research with socialist countries, greater success will be achieved in widely incorporating the advanced scientific technology of other countries in harmony with our situation.

A large complement of 1.25 million intellectuals is forming a vanguard in the struggle to implement the party's policy on science and technology. Maintaining a competent large band of intellectuals strongly armed with the science ideology and endowed with modern science and technology opens up brighter prospects for our country's scientific and technological development.

The scientific and technological level of the scientists and technicians is precisely the level of the scientific and technological development of the country. The scientists and technicians must be conscious of their mission to man the outposts of the technological revolution and raise up their skills in order to achieve a breakthrough in the struggle to develop science and technology. Scientists and technicians must be well versed in the science and technology of their field and keep up-to-date in developmental trends of modern science and technology. To this effect, it is important to study foreign languages well. Scientists and technicians must establish revolutionary study habits and enthusiastically perform translations of scientific and technical journals of other countries. Along with this, we must make an effort to perform indoctrination work well with the scientists and technicians and make an effort to increase the ratio of 20 year olds and 30 year olds with masters and doctorates within the ranks of scientists and technicians.

The main portion of the large group of intellectuals is working at the production sites. Accordingly, it is important to make an effort to work with the technicians at the production sites and enable and guide them to fulfill their responsibilities as scientific and technical functionaries in their own sector and unit. If the scientists and technicians shock brigade movement is intensified and the scientists and technicians are dispatched en masse to the chief fronts of the national economy such as the Anju, Komdok and Musan districts and if their role is enhanced, an advance will be achieved in accomplishing the technological revolution.

It is also important to wage the mass technical innovation campaign.

Science and technology cannot be sufficiently developed through the efforts of scientists and technicians alone. An atmosphere which values science and technology must be established throughout society and the masses must turn out for technical innovation and invention work so as to brilliantly implement the party's policy of science and technology.

Amidst the flames of mass technical innovation during last year alone, over 53,700 technical innovation proposals were realized and the number of state patents increased by 136.1 percent over 1983. This shows that an atmosphere of scientific invention and technical innovation is more firmly being established throughout society. All sectors and all units must further intensify the "4.15 technical innovation shock brigade" campaign, have much more of the masses participate in technical innovation work and more properly perform evaluation and critiques of technical innovation achievements. To this end, it is important to intensify the mass technical innovation campaign among the youth. A great deal of scientific inventions and creative proposals can be achieved in one's youth replete with vim and vigor, energy and wisdom. The mass technical innovation campaign must be vigorously carried out among the youth to enable numerous young inventors and young creative innovators to come forth. Furthermore, the new generations must be led to hold high expectations regarding science and technology and grow into capable national technical treasures. Along with this, attention must be devoted to organizing widespread scientific and technical manuscript competitions, science fairs, technical innovation competitions, etc., among the masses to positively enlighten the wisdom of the masses through diverse ways and means.

We must consciously perform the work of developing the field of ultra-modern science and technology in tandem with settling impending scientific and technological questions so as to be able to conquer the fortress of world-class science and technology.

Guidance functionaries in the domain of science and technology must earnestly work to develop cellular engineering, genetic engineering, ultra-high pressure physics, cryogenic physics, laser and plasmic technology, atomic and solar energy. In particular, it is important to make an effort to settle the scientific and technical questions concerning utilization of atomic energy, to complete microcomputer production systems and develop industrial robots. Together with this, scientists and technicians should be enabled to regularly keep up-to-date in the ultramodern scientific and technological achievements and technical patent information in their particular field and perform scientific research at a high level in conformance with this.

All guidance functionaries, scientists, technicians and workers must possess the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality toward party policy and more vigorously engage in the struggle to implement the party's policy on science and technology.

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